FELEGYHAZI, D.

Tasks concerning the innovation movement in the second Five-Year Plan. p. 615.
(BANYASZATI LAPOK. Vol. 11, no. 10, Oct. 1956. Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

FELEGYHAZI, DEZSO.

Szenbanyaszati ujitasok konyve. Budapest, Muszaki Konyvkiado, 1957. 204 p.
(Book of innovations in coal mining. illus., ports., diagrs., graph)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

FELEK, Bela

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25868

Author : Felek Bela

Inst : -

Title : Experiments on Reduction of Expenditure of Chamotte Saggers.

Orig Pub : Epitoanyag, 1957, 9, No 2, 49-53

Abstract : The expenditure ratio of chamotte saggers in the manufacture of fine ceramics is very high, especially in factories equipped with circular kilns. The saggers can be used not more than 1-3 times. At the Kebanya porcelain factory (Hungarian People's Republic) tests have been conducted on altering the composition of sagger paste (in granular composition of fillers and the use of SiC waste of abrasive wheels manufacture). A process of semi-dry pressing has been tested, as well as the use of

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25868

Peten clay and the possibility of utilizing SiC-containing materials for the making of saggers. With a paste having the composition (in % by weight): SiC 43, Peten clay 53, finely ground chamotte 4, satisfactory results have been obtained. Reuse of pressed saggers has been increased from 1.9-2 to 2.5-2.8 times; however, their weight was 1.4 times greater than that of saggers produced by the plastic method.

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 79255

AUTHOR : Felek, B.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Problems Connected with the Production of Saggers for the Firing of Fine Ceramic Ware in Hungary

ORIG. PUB. : Epitoanyag, 10, No 10-11, 377-380 (1958)

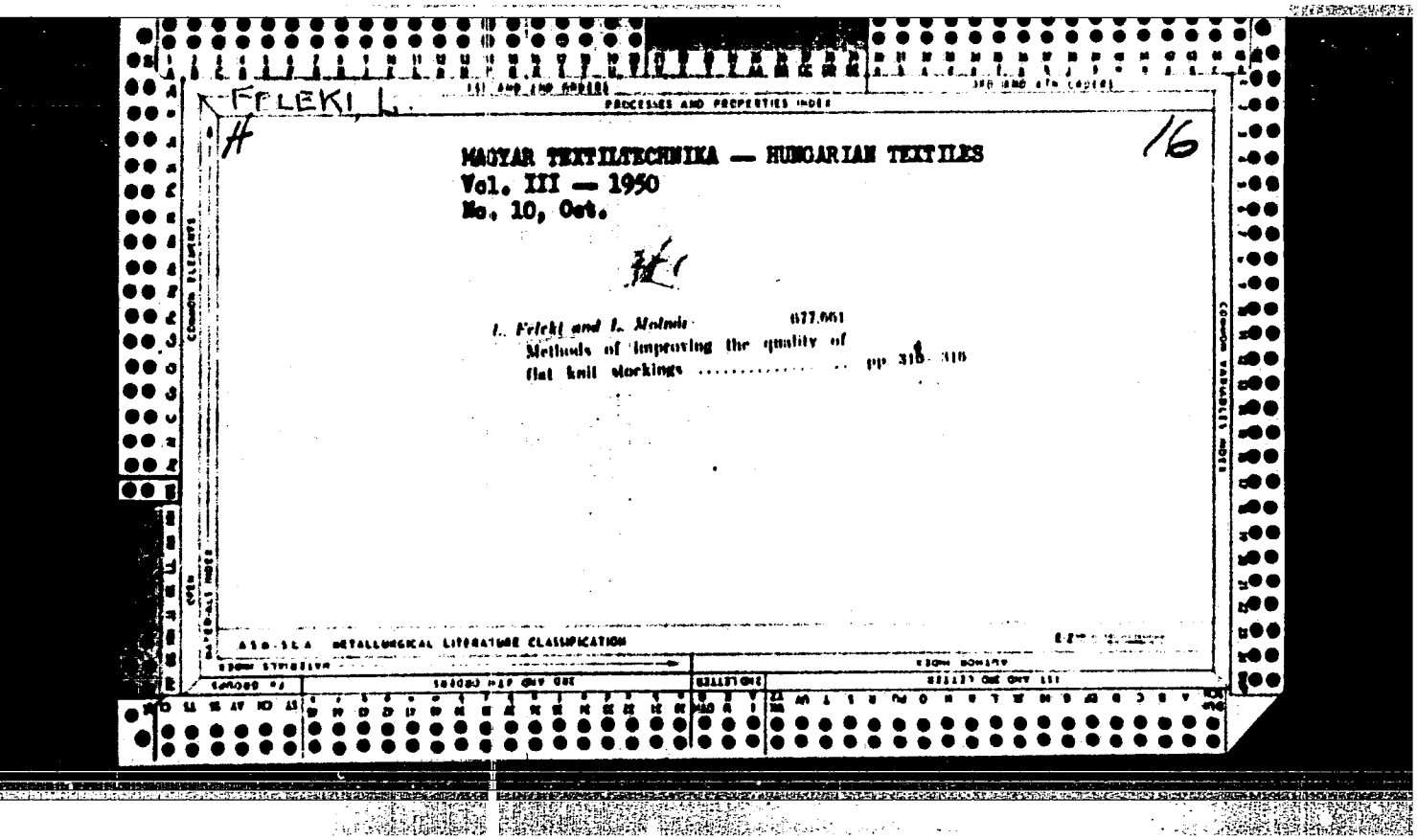
ABSTRACT : New compositions for the production of saggers have been investigated and improvements have been made in the production technology and in the shaping of the saggers. It has been established that improved results are obtained in the production of saggers when tunnel kilns are substituted for ring kilns and when carborundum saggers are used.

From author's summary

CARD: 1/1

FELEK, Bela

Histroy of the technology of the 125-year-old Herend Porcelain Factory. Epitoanyag 17 no.4:142-144 Ap '65.



FFLEKI, L.

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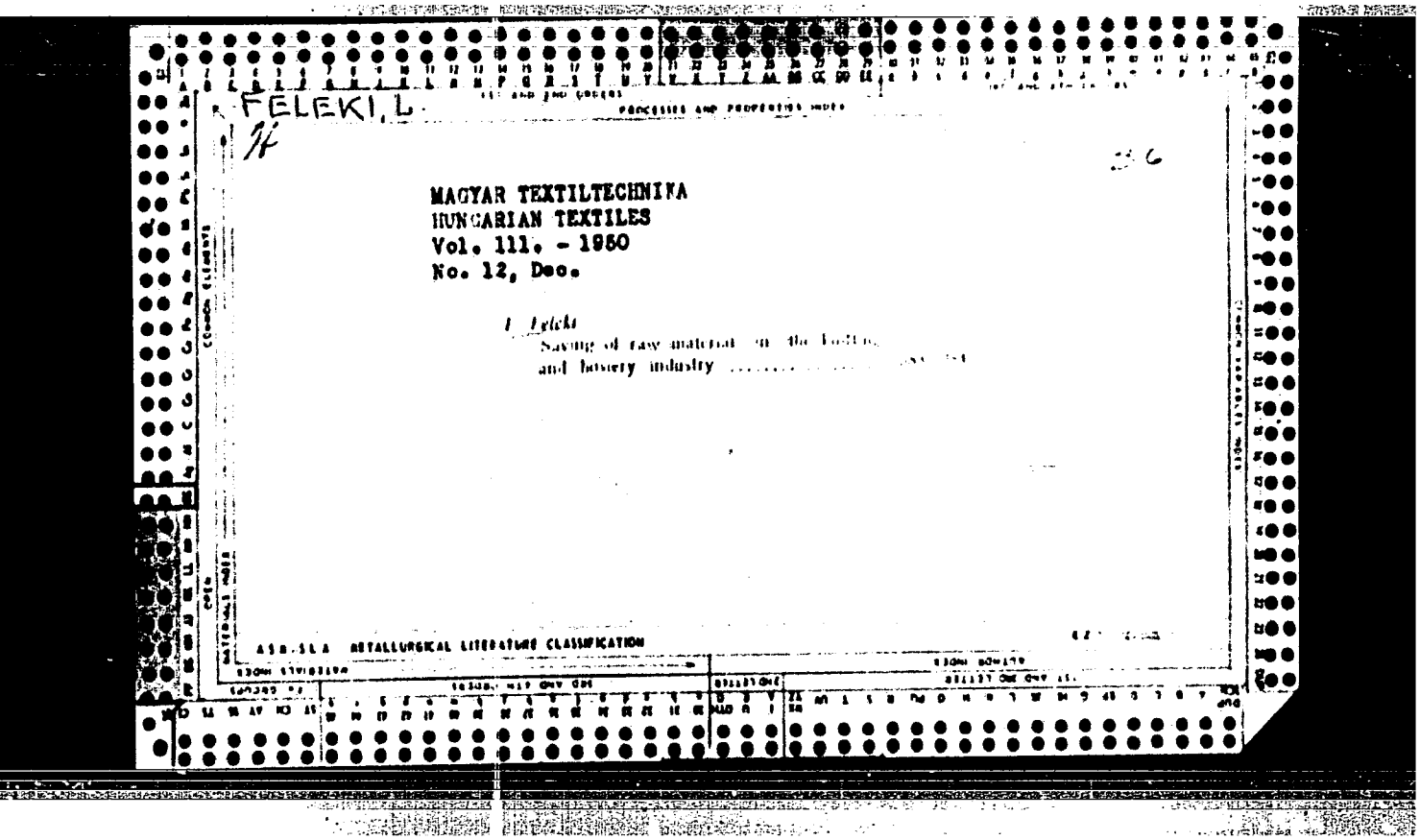
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA — HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
Vol. III — 1950
No. 10, Oct.

Fleki

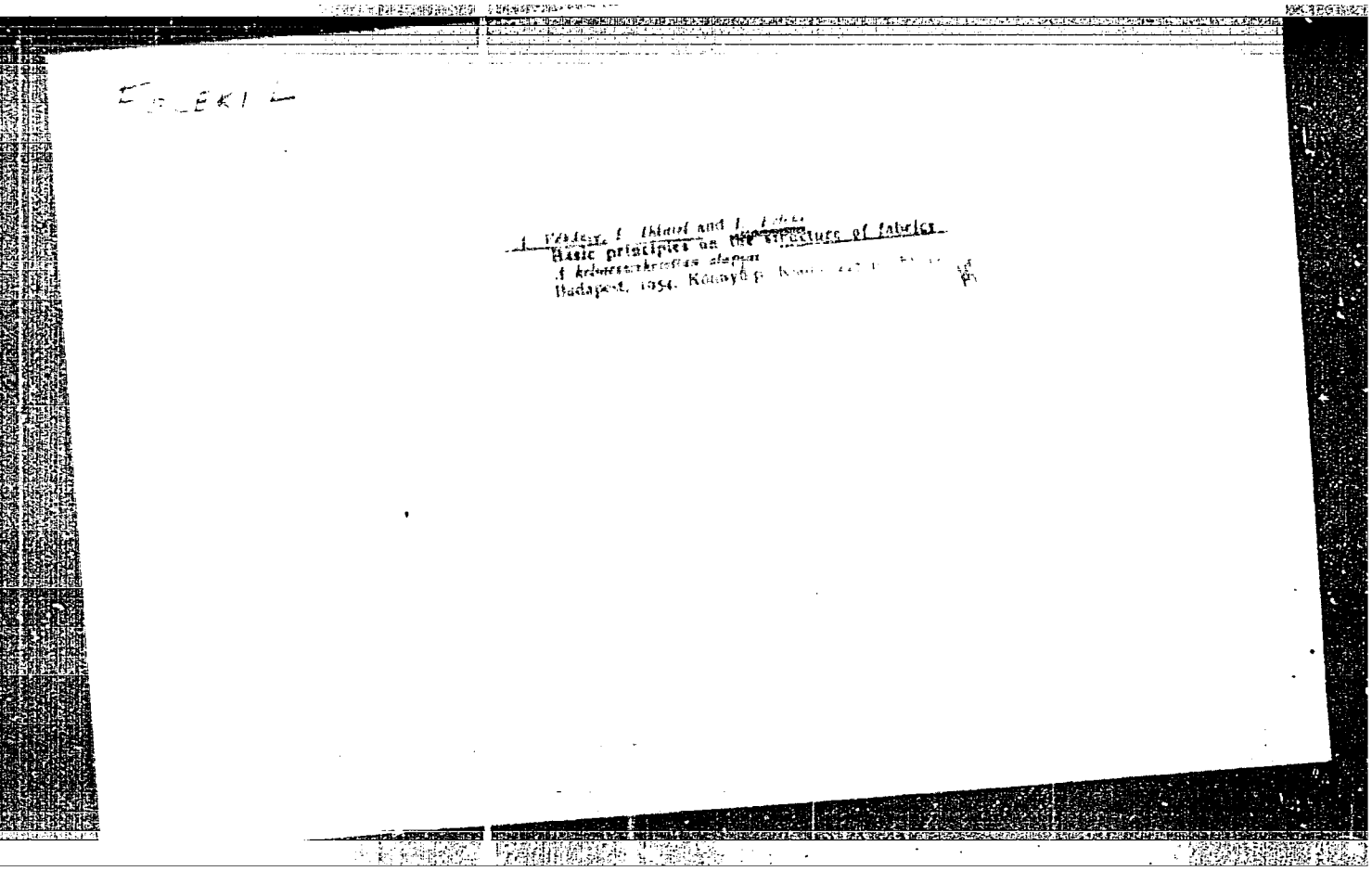
I. Fleki and I. Molnár 677.061
Methods of improving the quality of
flat knit stockings ..... pp 315-318



FELEKI, L.

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA
HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
Vol. 111, - 1960
No. 12, Dec.

L. Feleki
Saving of raw material in the knitting and hosiery industry



Basic principles on the structure of fabrics.

FUST, I.

Factors affecting the quality of knitwear; also, remarks by J. Szekely and others. p. 445. (MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA, Budapest, Hungary), No.11/12, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955.

FELEKI, L.

FELEKI, L. New chain knitting machines at the Leipzig Fair. in 1955. p. 354.

No. 9, Sept. 1955.
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA.
TECHNOLOGY
Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

FELEKI, L.

Evolution of flat knitting ma hines producting runproof stockings; knitting machines at the 1955 Leipzig Fair. p. 197
National conference on innovations in the textile industry. p. 19?
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNICKA Budapest Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

Feleki, V.

111. Investigation of the diazotization and decomposition reactions of bases employed for azoic dyeing and the continuous diazotizing process — A. Pataki, I. Boross, V. Feleki. (*Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1955, No. 8, pp. 214–217, 4 figs., 6 tabs.)

The diazotizing reaction of the bases forming soluble salts with hydrochloric acid is of the same order. Neither increases in the concentration of the nitrite or of the hydrochloric acid nor rises in the temperature alter the rate of the reaction in concentrations employed in practice. The rate constants of the diazotization and decomposition reactions differ greatly consequently it is possible to measure each step separately. In the continuous diazotizing process the acidified solution of the base and the nitrite solution flow through a stirring device and react immediately. The diazotized solution of the base reacts within a minute or two in an other stirring device with the buffer solution. The base prepared as mentioned above is immediately used for coupling. With the continuous diazotizing method even those rapidly decomposing bases which could not be employed up to now can be used economically without any losses.

FELENCZAK, W.

We shall try to use chemical products for fighting forest fires. p. 24.
(LAS POLSKI. Vol. 26, no. 3, Mar. 1952.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

POLAND / Forestry. Forest Economy. K-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59379

Author : Folenczek, W.

Inst : Not given

Title : Forests and Forest Economy in Czechoslovakia

Orig Pub: Las polski, 1957, 31, No 14, 16-18

Abstract: Data based on the author's personal impressions of the forest economy of Czechoslovakia, of the size of its forest stock and of its distribution among various genera are given. In addition, the annual planting increment, the rates of forest utilization, the distribution of forests in individual regions of the country, etc. are described. Attention is drawn to the high annual increment

Card 1/2

POLAND / Forestry. Forest Economy K-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58379

In established plantations (about 3.4 cubic meters per hectare) which is guaranteed not only by a well-regulated economy but also by advantageous ecological conditions. It is stated that the annual volume of tree-felling somewhat exceeds the average annual increment of Czechoslovakia's new plantings. --M. I. Voronets.

Card 2/2

FELENCZAK, W.

We already have instructions on tapping by using chemical irritants. p. 20.

LAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 10, May 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960. Uncl.

MAKAROV, A.F.; OBOROTOV, I.Ye.; KALYADIN, I.I.; FELENKO, L.I.; PEREPELITSA, V.R.; NECHAYEV, B.N.; DAVYDOV, A.M.; IVANOV, N.G.; CHUVAKOV, P.F.; FIL'KOV, P.V.; LAR'KIN, G.D.; SVYATKIN, V.V.; SHARIFULLIN, M.

Railroad workers address metallurgists. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no.8:14 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kovylkinskaya distantsiya puti i putevaya mashinnava stantsiya No.66, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi. 2. Nachal'nik Kovylkinskoy distantsii puti (for Makarov). 3. Sekretari partbyuro, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Oborotov, Nechayev). 4. Predsedatel' mestkoma, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Kalyadin). 5. Sekretari Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Felenko, Ivanov). 6. Nachal'nik putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.66, stantsiya Kovylkino, kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Perepelitsa). 7. Chlen mestkoma, stantsiya Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogy (for Davydov). 8. Rukovoditeli brigad i udarniki kommunisticheskogo truda distantsii i putevoy mashinnoy stantsii No.66, stantsiy Kovylkino, Kuybyshevskoy dorogi (for Chuvakov, Fil'kov, Lar'kin, Svyatkin, Sharifullin).

(Railroads--Rails)

FELENKOVSKIY, I.V.; SHAMSHIN, V.M.

Development of the design of systems of transport ships.
Sudostroenie no. 11:25-29 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

FRANCHE, M., Conf.; BRAUNER, E., dr.; ANDRONOVICI, Gh., dr.; MIHUL, V., dr.; BLINDU, P., dr.; FELER, H., dr.; VINTU, G., dr.; BEJENARU, G., dr.; RADULESCU, Alex., dr.; SABARESSE, L., dr.; HURMUZACHE, C., prof.; TUDORANU, O., dr.; SEGAL, B., dr.; MARCULESCU, G., dr.; LUNGU, I., dr., LUNGU, E., dr.; ZAHARESCU, T., dr.; BAIMUS, P., conf.; BEJAN, V., dr.

Scarlatinal rheumatism. Med. int., Bucur. 9 no.1:67-70 Jan 57.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER, etiol. & pathogen.
scarlet fever, incidence & prev.)
(SCARLET FEVER, complications
rheum. fever. incidence & prev.)

FEHN, A.

"New Leveling Nets of the State Institute of Geodesy and Cartography for Use on Rivers", P. 245, (FOLDMERESTANI FOLYOIRAT, Vol. 6, No. 4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

FELEŞ, N.

Medical aspects of professional chronic saturnism. A. Clinical symptomatology. F. Köppich, A. Herţcovici, and N. Feleş. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Cluj, Studii cercetări ştiinţ.* 3, No. 1/2, 339-54(1952).—Clinical and laboratory tests were carried out on 285 workers employed in the extractive Pb industry and similar tests on 40 workers not exposed to Pb inhalation for control. One group showed pos. signs of saturnism (I), a 2nd probable signs of I, and a 3rd no signs of I. The chronic professional signs of I are particularly assocd. with nervous and vascular disturbances and to a lesser extent with digestive ones. The subjective symptoms are: dizziness, physical weakness, arthralgia, myalgia, paresthesia, and impotency. The objective symptoms are: gingival lesions, hepatomegaly, arterial hypertension, hematuria, and urobilinogenuria. **B. Clinical dynamics and stages in the development of the professional chronic saturnism.** F. Köppich, N. Feleş, and A. Herţcovici. *Ibid.* 355-69.—In the development of chronic saturnism 4 periods were observed. In the 1st period (between 3 and 6 months) the organism not having been exposed previously to Pb poisoning shows the following symptoms: cephalalgia, anorexia, loss of wt., hepatomegaly, and urobilinogenuria. In the 2nd period (between 6 and 12 months) there is an adaptation of the organism and a slight regress of the phenomena in the 1st period. The 3rd period (between 1 and 10 years) represents already the stage of chronic saturnism with acute digestive pains and with various nervous and vascular symptoms. The period beyond 10 years is characterized by encephalitis and nephritis. E. M.

SCHUTZE, Helmut; FELFOLDI, Laszlo, dr. [translator]

Economic questions of material handling by pallet. Gep 15 no.2:53-57 F '63.

1. Institut fur Fordertechnik, Leipzig, igazgatoja (for Schutze).

FELFOLDI, Laszlo, dr., adjunktus

Current questions of material handling by pallet. Gep 15 no.2:57-62 F '63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest.

FELFOLDI, Laszlo, dr.

Current problems relating to material handling by pallets.
Elelm ipar 16 no. 9:269-278 S '62.

1. Technical University of the Construction Industry and Transportation, Budapest.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Kozlekedestudomanyi Szemle
Scientific Review of Communication
vol I 1951
no. 1 January

L. Felföldi
Refrigerator containers 12 16

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FELFOLDI, L.

"Transportable Containers", P. 377, (KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, No. 10, Oct. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

[redacted], I.

Mechanized shovels for unloading goods in bulk from railroad cars. p. 123. (JARMUVEK ES GEPEK, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 1, No. 4, Apr. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955.

FELFOLDI, L.:

FELFOLDI, L. : JAKAB, I.

"Transportation of Cement in Bulk", P. 171. (KELYHIVTESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 4, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

FELFOLDI, L.

FELFOLDI, L. ; JAKAB, I. ; DERI, J.

"Mechanization of Loading Trucks", P. 264. (KOZLEKED ESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 4, No. 7/8, July/ Aug. 1954, Budapest Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

FELFOLDI, L.

Weighing railroad cars on the march. p. 278. (Kozlekedesi Kozlony, Vol. 13, No. 15, Apr 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

FELFOLDI, L.

Investigation of costs of loading methods used by various transportation branches. p. 249.

KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesepitestudomanyi Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, no. 5/6, May/ June 1959.

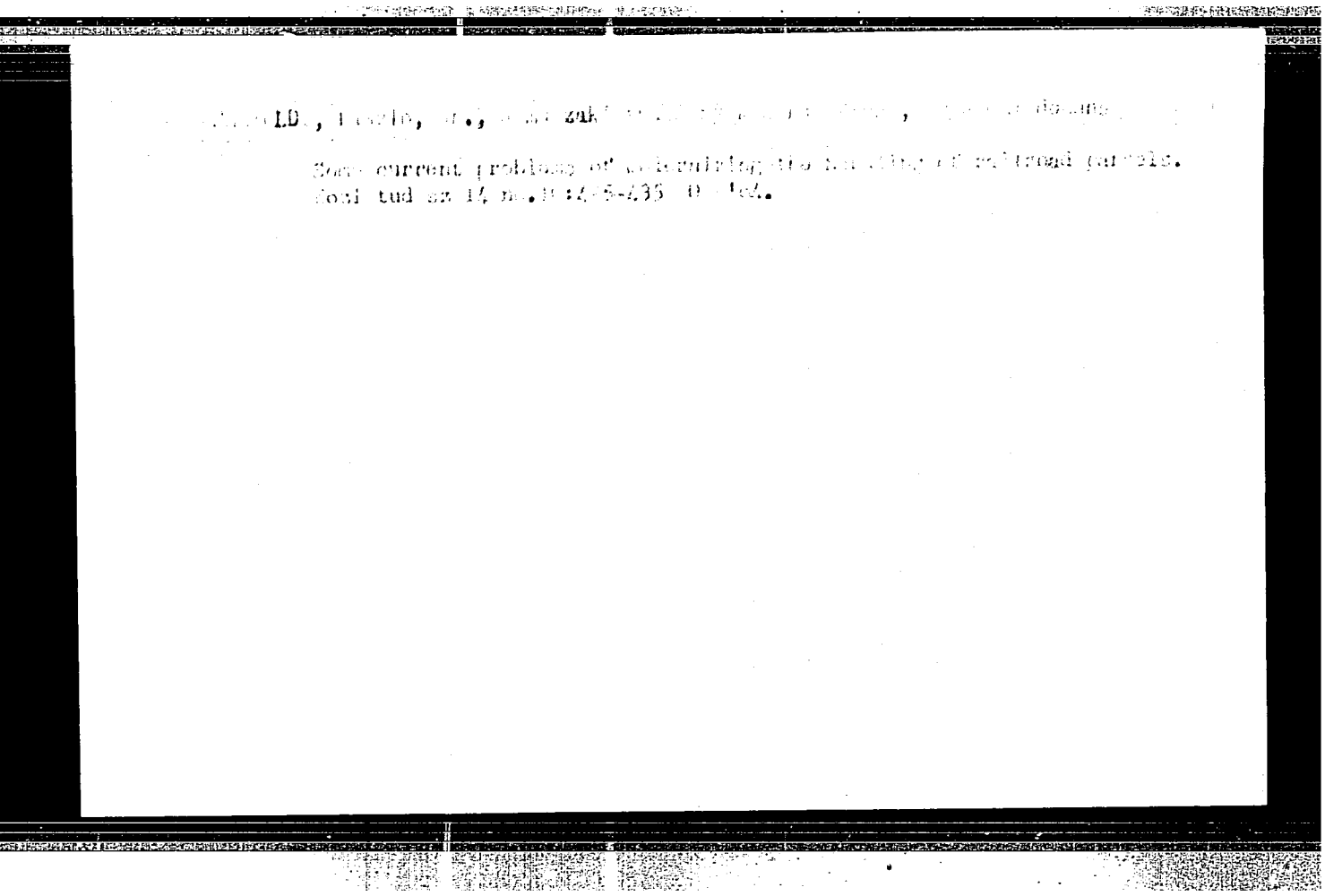
Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

FELFOLDI, L.

"Loading installations of the port of Hamburg." p. 137.

GEP. (Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet). Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 11, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959
Uncla.



C. A.

11 D

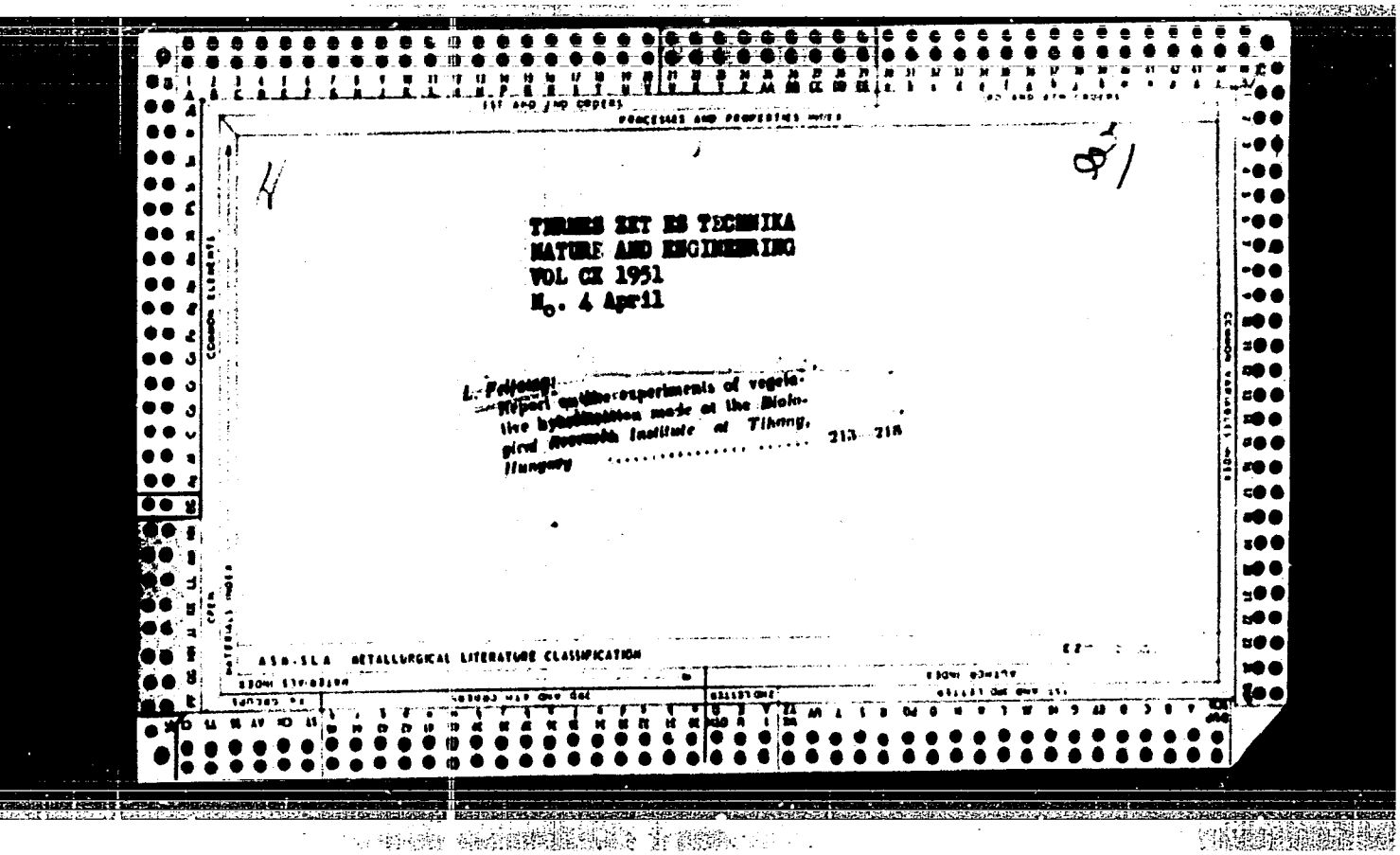
Tomato grafting. Lajos Felföldy. (Biol. Research Inst., Tihany, Hung.). *Agrártudomány* 2, 80–95(1950).—Expts. with three varieties of inbred tomatoes: Golden apple (*S*), yellow, round fruit; Pruniform (*Cs*), red; and Oxheart, (*Ö*), light red, large fruit, and various grafts showed no morphological changes in the foliage or fruit of the grafts, excepting the combination *S/Ö* which showed remarkably lush foliage of a vegetative type. The av. wt. of the fruit of grafts and parent stock were almost equal. The total acid content of the fruit (expressed as citric acid) varied from 0.56 to 70% (excepting *Ö* and graft *Ö/S* with, resp., 0.36 and 0.44% acid). The glucose in fruit of variety *S* was 4.02–5.70%, in variety *Ö* 2.38, in variety *Cs* 2.87. The grafts showed high glucose in some cases and very low in others of the same combination of graft and parent stock, varying from 2.55 to 6.74% (*S/Ö*), and 3.38 to 6.86 (*S/Cs*). The dry matter of fruit varied from 5.02 (in *Ö*) to 8.14% in *S/Cs*. A correlation was observed between dry matter and glucose.

István Finály

Calcium content of the foliage of some forest trees. Lajos Pelfoldy (Biol. Inst., Tihany). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 77–84(1951).—Periodical examn. of the foliage of 7 deciduous trees showed that the Ca content of their leaves expressed as per cent of dry substance increased parallel with the age of leaf. The Ca content of the foliage of 27 trees and bushes in the same habitat in October varied from 4.15 to 0.63%, showing definite differences between various species. The foliage of bushes contained, in general, more Ca than the leaves of trees. The Ca content of the foliage and that of the soil showed no direct correlation. Species belonging to the same genus show in their leaves a Ca content of the same order of magnitude, *Prunus* species have high, *Quercus* species medium, and *Pinus* species low Ca contents. István Finály

V Comparative study of physiology of natural polyploids. II. Chemical composition of natural polyploid grasses. Lajos Felföldy (Biol. Inst., Tihany). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 181–8(1951).—The chem. compn. (dry substance, total N, crude protein, crude cellulose, crude ash, Ca, Mg, and K) of leaves of living shoots of natural polyploid grasses, cultivated for at least 18 months under identical conditions, was detd. to test the existence of a correlation between chem. compn. and no. of chromosomes. A reduction of content of dry substance in relation to polyploidy was found only in *Festuca pratensis*. Content of crude fiber rose parallel with an increased chromosome no. In specimens of *Dactylis glomerata* with equal chromosome nos. the same deviation ranges existed as in those with differing chromosome nos. A very large no. of examns. is needed to find correct correlation data. As a final result, it is stated that in case of natural polyploids no conclusion on the chem. compn. can be drawn from the no. of chromosomes.

István Finály



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TUDOMÁNYOS ÉS TECHNIKAI
NATURE AND ENGINEERING
VOL CX 1951
No. 4 April

L. Polónyi:
Report on the experiments of vegetative hybridization made at the Biological Research Institute of Tihany, Hungary 213 218

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FELFOLDY, L.

12 W (4)

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Soils and Fertilizers

Relation between antibiotic properties of species of Streptomyces and their soils. J. Horváth, J. Szolnoki, and L. Felföldy (Biol. Inst. Hung. Acad. Sci., Tihany, Hungary). *Acta Biol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 4, 453–70(1953)(in English).—Expts. were performed to det. the possibility of correlating the chem. and phys. properties (or the flora) of soils with the antagonism of *Streptomyces* (I) to *Micrococcus pyrogenes var. aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Escherichia coli* found in each. No such correlation was found. A dextrose-casein (pH 6.5) culture medium was used for the antibiotic tests. A table lists pH (4.5–7.3 range), salt concn. (conductometric method), carbonate content, org. C (from which humus content is calcd.), N (Kjeldahl method), Ca, Na, K, and P content for soils of 10 habitats. Too much elution, by ground water or pptn., appears to produce soils whose I are not antibiotic. In soils rated as less than 25–30 years of age no antibiotic strains of any kind could be found. T. Lloyd Fletcher

FELFOLDY, L.

Effects of narcotics and other poisons on the water-retaining capacity of detached leaves. In English. p. 325. ACTA BIOLOGICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 3/4, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956,

HUNGARY/Physiology of Plants. Water Regime. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67820

Author : Felfoldy, Lajos
Inst : -
Title : A Comparative Physiological Investigation of Transpiration and Plant Resistance to Dryness.

Orig Pub : Bot. kozl., 1956, 46, Nos 3-4, 179-187.

Abstract : As a result of the study of variations in the intensity of leaf transpiration with growth, it has been found that there are three groups of plants: 1) those in which transpiration intensity declines with growth (Atriplex patula, A. tatarica, and others); 2) plants in which transpiration intensity increases with growth (Malva silvestris and others); 3) plants in which growth is not accompanied by any special change in transpiration. The tendency toward leaf dessication is in inverse relation to the resistance to dessication. Low transpiration magnitudes and rapid

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67820

dessication of the removed leaf were observed in seven of the species studied, and in three species (Convolvulus arvensis, Pharnites communis, Setaria viridis) rapid dessication was observed with a low transpiration magnitude. This contradiction indicates a qualitative difference between the two phenomena. Bibliography of 35 titles. -- T.F. Koretskaya.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91287

Author : Felfoldy L.J.M.
Inst : Hungarian AS, Biological Institute
Title : A Study of the Desiccation Rate in the Leaves of the Same Plant

Orig Pub : Acta biol. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 7, No 4, 443-454

Abstract : The cut leaves of Chenopodium album, Convolvulus arvensis and Portulaca oleracea were dried at the temperature of 28-33° in aerated drying chambers with the relative air moisture at 39-50 percent. For each plant species specific relationship was determined between the desiccation rate and the position of the leaves on the stem. In C. album the middle leaves dried more slowly; in C. arvensis the topmost leaves in P. oleracea the bottom leaves dried more slowly. The 24-hour rhythm in the changes in the water yield also was specific for each variety. The work was carried out in the
Card : 1/1 Institute of Biology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. -- L.D. Prusakova

HUNGARY/Physiology of Plants - Water Regime. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67825

Author : Felfoldy, Lajos F.

Inst : Tihanyi Biological Research Institute, Hungary AS

Title : The Connection Between a Plant's Water Regime and the 24-Hour Course of Its Stoma Movements.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad, Tihanyi biol. kutatointezet evk., 1955-1956 (1957), 24, 289-295.

Abstract : The plants, Chenopodium album, Convolvulus arvensis, and Portulaca oleracea were grown under natural conditions in the same place. Measurements of the width and area of the stoma fissure were made under a microscope on an epidermis fixed in alcohol. Specimens of the leaf epidermis were collected 8 times every 24 hours (from 9:00 A.M. until 6:00 A.M. of the following day) and fixated at once.

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Physiology of Plants - Water Regime. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67825

In Chenopodium the maximum width of the stoma fissure was noted in the morning hours. Around noon the stoma fissures closed gradually, and from 7:00-8:00 in the evening until 2:00-3:00 A.M. the stomae were completely closed. After this they gradually began to open. The rhythm of the Convolvulus stomae movement is approximately the same, but the stomae are open at night except for two or three hours (from 7:00 P.M. until 10:00 P.M.). The Portulaca oleracea stoma is open throughout the day, but in the morning hours the fissure is open wider than in the after-dinner and evening hours. The author finds a connection between the different stoma movements in different plants and the differences in the water regime. The project was completed in the testing fields of the Tihany Sciences Research Institute of Biology. Bibliography of 15 titles. -- N.I. Bidzilya.

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, 72571.

Author : Pelfoldy, Lajos F.; Kalko, Zsuzsa.
Inst : Tigani Scientific-Research Institute of Biology.
Title : Investigations of the Catalase of Plants. I. Problems of Method.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Tihanyi biol. kutatointeset. evk., 1955-1956(1957), 24, 297-309.

Abstract: The optimal pH value for the reaction of the dissolution of H_2O_2 by catalase for all plants investigated (sugar beets, seedlobes of sunflower, moss Rhytidiadelphys triquetrus, lichen Xanthoria and others) comprises a pH of 7-8. The most active of the catalase in the green leaves was observed when they were pulverized in a phosphate buffer with preliminary treatment of the leaves with NH_4OH, as

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HUNGARY / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72571.

Abstract: well as with homogenization of the leaves in a phosphate buffer of pH 7.4. The method is described in detail for the tissue preparation and for the determination of the activity of the enzyme. The work was conducted at the Tigan' Scientific-Research Institute of Biology. Bib. 60 titles. -- N. I. Bidzilya.

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72572.

Author : Felfoldy, Lajos F.; Kalko, Zsuzsa.
Inst : Hungarian Academy.
Title : Investigations of the Catalase of Plants. II. The Establishment of Metabolic Differences in Leaves of a Single Plant by Means of Studying the Catalase Activity.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Tihanyi biol. kutatointezet. evk., 1955-1956(1957), 24, 311-321.

Abstract: The items - Chenopodium album, Convolvulus arvensis, Portulaca oleracea, Amaranthus retroflexus, Malva neglecta, Polygonum lapathifolium, Taraxacum officinale and sugar beets were studied. The catalase activity was measured in the leaves of various layers

Card 1/3

HUNGARY / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72572.

Abstract: of the same plant. In addition, the content of dry substance, the total N, the transpiration and activity of the catalase in the leaves of plants with different types of water exchange was studied, as well as in the leaves of sugar beets of various ages. The greatest activity of the catalases was observed in the leaves of average age of the 21-25th layers in Chenopodium, 11-14th layers in the Convolvulus. In the leaves of the Partulaca, Chenopodium and Malva, the increase of the activity of the catalase was accompanied by a decrease; in transpiration in the leaves of the Amaranthus and Convolvulus it was accompanied by an increase. In other plants investigated, no dependence could be established between the activity of the catalase and transpiration. Also, no dependence was found

Card 2/3

HUNGARY / Plant Physiology. Respiration and Metabolism. I-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72572.

Abstract: between the activity of the catalase and the content of the dry substance. In almost every plant investigated, excluding the Malva neglecta, a parallelism was observed between the activity of the catalase and the content of total N. Bib. 70 titles. -- N. I. Bidzilya.

Card 3/3

HUNGARY/Physiology of Plants - Water Regime. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67835

Author : Felfoldy, Lajos; Petricsko, Mrs. Mihaly F.; Kalko, Zsuzsa

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences: Tihanyi Biological Institute

Title : The Role of Metabolism in the Aqueous Regime of Isolated Sunflower Cotyledons.

Orig Pub : Magyar Tud. akad. Tihanyi biol. kutatointezet. evk., 1955-1956 (1957), 24, 323-333.

Abstract : Sunflower shoots were grown by the soil culture method with soil moisture at 19.3-21.2% (dry variant) and at 40.6-44.0% (moist variant). For the investigation the cotyledons of shoots of both variants were taken at ages of 11, 13, and 21 days and also cotyledons of 19-day old shoots of the dry variant after a liberal watering. An 0.003 M solution of KCN was introduced into some of the cotyledons, using the

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67835

vacuuminfiltration method; others received an 0.01 M glucose solution; a third group was kept at room temperature in an atmosphere of chloroform fumes. The chloroform fumes reduced the water-retaining capacity of cotyledons of both variants; its effect was significantly reduced with the growth of the plants. The KCN and glucose solutions reduced the water retaining capacity of cotyledons of the moist variant and had no effect on the dry variant. The respiration intensity of the cotyledons of both variants declined with the growth of the shoots; it was higher in the dry variant than in the moist variant. The catalysis activity was also reduced with growth, but it was higher in the dry variant. The total N content was higher in cotyledons of the moist variant. The conclusion reached is that the influence of the character of the metabolism on plants' aqueous regimes declines with growth;

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67835

plants of the dry variant age more rapidly than plants of the moist variant. The project was completed in the Tihany Scientific Research Institute of Biology. There is a bibliography of 37 titles. -- N.I. Bidzilya.

FELFOLDY, L., KALKO, ZS.

Some methodical observations on the use of antibiotics for preparing bacteria-free algal cultures. In English, p. 95

ACTA BIOLOGICA. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 1 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

Investigation of the properties of the water of Lake Balaton by means of algal-biological experiments. Annales biol Tihany 26:211-222 '59.
(EEAI 10:1)

(Hungary--Lakes) (Hungary--Water) (Algae)

F.KALKO, Zsuzsa; FELFOLDY Lajos J.M.

Notes on the method for preparing bacteria-free cultures of green algae by ultraviolet irradiation. Annales biol Tihany 26:343-347 '59.
(EEAI 10:1)

(Algae) (Ultraviolet rays) (Bacteria)

FELFOLDY, L.J.M.

Comparative studies on photosynthesis in Scenedesmus strains. Acta bot Hung 6 no.1/2:1-13 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany, Lake Balaton.
(Photosynthesis) (Scenedesmus)

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

The role of age and training in carbonate assimilation of unicellular algae. Acta biol Hung 11 no.2:175-185 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany (Head: E.Woynarovich)
(ALGAE) (CARBONATES)

FELFOLDY, Lajos, J.M.

Experiments on the carbonate assimilation of some unicellular aglae by Ruttner's conductometric method. Acta biol Hung 11 no.1:67-75 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany (Head: E.Woynarovich)
(ALGAE)
(CARBONATES)
(CONDUCTOMETRIC ANALYSIS)

KOVACS, Margit; FELFOLDY, Lajos

Vegetation studies along the Pecsely Creek. Annales biol Tihany 27:75-83 '60.

1. "Annales Instituti Biologici(Tihany)Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.(for Felfoldy).

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

Photosynthetic experiments with unicellular Algae of different photosynthetic type. Annales biol Tihany 27:193-200 '60.

1. "Annales Instituti Biologici(Tihany)Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

Apparent photosynthesis of Potamogeton perfolliatus L. in different depths of Lake Balaton. Annales biol Tihany 27:201-208 '60.

1. "Annales Instituti Biologici(Tihany)Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum" szerkesztо bizottsagi tagja.

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

Effect of temperature on the photosynthesis of a natural diatom population. Annales biol Tihany 28:95-98 '61.

1. Editorial Board member, "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum."

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M.

On the chlorophyll content and biological productivity of periphytic diatom communities on the stony shores of Lake Balaton.
Annales biol Tihany 28:99-104 '61.

1. Editorial Board member, "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum."

SZABO, Erno; KALKO, Zsuzsa F.; FELFOLDY, Lajos L.M.

On the use of toluene as inhibitor in enzymological surveys of freshwater bottom deposits. Annales biol Tihany 28:135-138 '61.

1. Editorial Board member, "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum" (for Felfoldy).

SZABO, Erno; RUFF, Ferenc; FELFOLDY, Lajos

On the total sterol content of unicellular Algae. Annales biol Tihany 28:139-141 '61.

1. "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Felfoldy).

TOTH, Laszlo; FELFOLDY, Lajos; SZABO, Erno

Some problems of measuring the production of the reeds of Balaton. Annales biol Tihany 28:169-178 '61.

1. "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

FELFOLDY, Lajos J.M. (Tihany, Biologia, Hungary.)

Effect of temperature on photosynthesis in three unicellular green algal strains. Acta biol Hung 12 no.2:153-159 '61.

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany (Head: E. Woynarovich).

*

FELFOLDY, L. J. M.

On the role of pH and inorganic carbon sources in photosynthesis in unicellular algae. Acta biol. acad. sci. hung. 13 no.2:207-214 '62.

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany (Head: B. Entz).
(HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION) (CARBON DIOXIDE)
(ALGAE) (PHOTOSYNTHESIS) (HYDROCARBONS)

TOTH, L.; SZABO, E.; FELFOLDY, L.J.M.

Standing crop measurements in stands of Phragmites communis on the ice cover of Lake Balaton. Acta bot Hung 9 no.1/2:151-159 '63.

1. Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany, Lake Balaton.

FELFOLDY, Lajos

Methodological and theoretical questions of measuring chlorophyll in Lake Balaton. Annales biol Tihany 30: 137-165 '63.

FELFOLDY, Lajos, dr.

Experiments to select strains for algal mass culture. Annales biol Tihany 31:177-184 '64.

1. Division Chief, Research Institute of Biology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany, and Editorial Board Member, "Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany) Hungaricae Academiae Scientiarum." Submitted March 15, 1964.

L 18821-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AT5014376 SOURCE CODE: HU/2501/65/015/003/0351/0359

AUTHOR: Felfoldy, L. J. M. (Tihany)

ORG: Biological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany

TITLE: Photosynthesis of the unicellular green algal strain, *Scenedesmus obtusiusculus* Chod. at various pH values

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta biologica, v. 15, no. 3, 1965, 351-359

TOPIC TAGS: photosynthesis, algae, ammonium nitrate

ABSTRACT: Photosynthetic activity of the unicellular green algal strain 5618. *Scendesmus obtusiusculus* Chodat was measured by three different methods (Winkler's O_2, Warburg's manometric, and Ruttner's conductometric methods) in the pH range between 4—11. The upper limit of photosynthesis was at pH 10.8 and a rather definite optimum was observable near pH 9.6. Activity fell to half of its maximum at pH 7, and photosynthesis was equal to zero at pH 4.5. The influence of limited photosynthesis at low pH values on growth and the ammonium nitrate utilization of this strain are also discussed. Grateful acknowledgement is made to Mrs. Zsuzsa F. Kalko for helpful assistance during this work, and to Mr. F. Lukacsovics for his

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L 18821-66

ACC NR: AT5014376

valuable advice on some computation problems. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [Author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 03Sep64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 043/

Card 2/2

FEL'GINA, S.B., inzh.[translator]; BALANDIN, A.F., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion cracking and brittleness] Korrozionnoe rastreskivanie i khrupkost'; sbornik statei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 186 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Corrosion and anticorrosives)
(Metals--Brittleness)

FEL'GINA, S.B.; ROMANOV, V.V.

Effect of polarization and of the PB-5 inhibitor on the corrosion cracking of carbon steel. Trudy Inst. met. no.8: 160-165 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Steel alloys—Corrosion)
(Catholic protection)

S/129/62/000/011/006/007
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Drits, M.Ye., Sviderskaya, Z.A. and Kadaner, E.S., Candidates of Technical Sciences and Fel'gina, S.B., Engineer

TITLE: Influence of manganese, aluminium and calcium on the kinetics of recrystallization of magnesium

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.11, 1962, 28-31

TEXT: The kinetics of recrystallization were studied for magnesium and magnesium alloys with 0.05-0.09 and 0.9 at.% Mn, Al and Ca produced from 99.91% pure magnesium, 99.98% pure aluminium, sublimated calcium and Mg-Mn alloy. Ingots weighing 0.5 kg from chill moulds were subjected to rolling in two passes. The final rolling was with a reduction of 60% after heating the blanks to 300°C. The conditions of deformation were chosen to prevent recrystallization and to obtain a high quality, crack-free material. Subsequent annealing was at 65-275°C for durations between 1 min and 40 hours. The kinetics of recrystallization were studied by subjecting an annealed specimen to local

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deformation, i.e. by indenting with a ball using a hardness-test instrument, followed by annealing at various temperatures; the process of recrystallization was investigated by observing the formation of the finest grains in the indented zone. The time until recrystallization commences decreases with increasing annealing temperature; for magnesium this time decreases from 10 hours to a few minutes on increasing the annealing temperature from 65 to 150°C. For alloys with 0.1 wt.% Mn or Al the decrease is from 13 and 18 hours, respectively, to 3 min if the annealing temperature is increased from 75 to 150°C. The activation energy of pure magnesium was determined as being 17.5 kcal/g·atom, which is about half the published value (32 kcal/g·atom) of the activation energy of self-diffusion. This leads to the conclusion that the mechanism of recrystallization differs from the mechanism of self-diffusion. In the case of low contents of alloying elements, an increase of the time until recrystallization commences corresponds to an increase in the activation energy, whereby the maximum increase in the activation energy occurs when magnesium is alloyed with calcium, which has the strongest braking effect on crystallization. An increase in the

content of the alloying element did not affect the increase in the activation energy of Mg-Al alloys and, in the case of Mg-Mn and Mg-Ca alloys, it even reduced it somewhat. This differing behaviour is attributed to the differing ratios of the atomic dimensions of the alloying elements and the base metal. This dimensional factor also determines the interaction of the components, particularly the limit solubility in the solid state. The braking of the recrystallization process will be the more intensive the lower the solubility of the element in solid magnesium. The presence in the structure of particles of other phases also causes some braking of the process of recrystallization. However, the effect of the alloying element basically manifests itself at concentrations at which the element enters into the solid solution. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova
(Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov)

S/279/63/000/001/022/023
E040/E451

AUTHORS: Drits, M.Ye., Sviderskaya, Z.A., Kadaner, E.S., Fel'gina, S.B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of some alloying elements on the recrystallization of magnesium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo. no.1, 1963, 191-198

TEXT: The effects were studied of the addition of thorium, neodymium, zirconium, nickel and barium on the recrystallization of magnesium, and its relationship with the strengthening and weakening of magnesium alloys at various temperatures. The test alloys were prepared from MPI (MGI)-grade of magnesium (99.91% Mg), electrolytic nickel, barium (99.99% Ba), neodymium (99.9% Nd) and thorium (99.5% Th). The alloying additions were between 0.1 and 2.0 wt.% with Mg-Ba and Mg-Ni alloys, 0.1 and 0.6 wt.% with Mg-Zr alloys, 0.2 and 1.0 wt.% in Mg-Th alloys and from 0.1 to 4 wt.% in Mg-Nd alloys. All the test alloys were hot-deformed, cold-deformed and annealed at temperatures of 50 to 450°C for one hour before microstructural and X-ray examinations, in order to

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Effect of some alloying ...

determine the initial and final temperatures of recrystallization. The experimentally established phase diagrams of the various binary alloys produced from the results are given together with a graph showing the recrystallization kinetics of magnesium-base test alloys. The effect of the alloying elements on the physico-mechanical properties of the test alloys was investigated in detail and the data obtained are tabulated, the effect of each alloying element being examined individually. In most cases, recrystallization of magnesium-base alloys was found to depend mainly on the chemical reaction of the constituents, but the dimensional factor was also found to be prominent in some cases. Soluble alloying elements inhibit the recrystallization of magnesium much more than the insoluble ones but only if the influence of the dimensional factor is appreciable: e.g. 0.1 wt.% addition of zirconium to magnesium was found to have no effect on the recrystallization temperature of magnesium, as in this case the dimensional factor is nil, but a 0.15 wt.% addition of Zr raised the recrystallization temperature of magnesium quite significantly, due to the appearance of a second segregated phase.

S/279/63/000/001/022/023
E040/E451

Effect of some alloying ...

Additions of thorium and neodymium raised the initial recrystallization temperature of magnesium alloys very considerably, and nickel and barium additions to a much smaller extent. The role of recrystallization in weakening magnesium-base alloys at elevated temperatures was examined by creep tests on Mg-Ni specimens carried out for 100 hours at 200°C under a stress of 1.75 kg/mm^2, after prior annealing at 450°C for 1 hour. Hardness tests were carried out on specimens with 0.14% Ni at the test temperature of 125°C. The data obtained are tabulated and their significance is assessed. It is concluded that recrystallization plays an important role in the deformation resistance of Mg alloys at elevated temperatures. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1962

Card 3/3

DRITS, M.Ye.; KADANER, E.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: FEL'GINA, S.B., inzh.; ORESHKINA, A.A., inzh.

Recrystallization and recovery of magnesium alloys. Issl. splav tsvet. met. no.4:211-223 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Magnesium alloys—Metallography)
(Strains and stresses)

DRITS, M.Ye. (Moskva); SVIDERSKAYA, Z.A. (Moskva); KADANER, E.S. (Moskva); FEL'GINA, S.B. (Moskva)

Effect of thorium and zinc on the recrystallization of magnesium. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.5:129-133 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

[illegible]

[illegible] AP5001616 [illegible]

AUTHOR: Fel'gina, S. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of lanthanum, tin, and cadmium on the recrystallization of magnesium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, no. 6, 1964, 137-141

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium, magnesium alloy, alloy recrystallization, lanthanum containing alloy, tin containing alloy, cadmium containing alloy, recrystallization temperature

ABSTRACT: The effect of La, Sn, and Cd on the recrystallization of [illegible] has been studied. Extruded alloy bars [illegible] at % La, 0.05—3.3 at % Sn, or [illegible] were upset at 350C with a 50% reduction to a thickness of [illegible] mm, [illegible] stress relieved and upset at room temperature with a 60% reduction. The [illegible] specimens were then annealed for 1 hr at [illegible]. It was found that La and Cd have a different effect on the recrystallization temperature of Mg (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). [illegible]

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L 1349-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001616

brings about a grain growth. However, La is much more effective [illegible] Sn or Cd in inhibiting the growth of recrystallized grains [illegible] annealing at 450C. Mg-La alloys require higher annealing tem[illegible] [illegible] longer holding time [illegible] alloys. Thus, soluble alloying elements [illegible] diameter than the base metal increase [illegible] are more effective [illegible] diameter. La is close to [illegible] recrystallization temperature [illegible] art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 3175

Card 2/3

L 42134-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH/HW

ACC NR: AP6027743 SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/004/0075/0083

AUTHOR: Drits, M. Ye. (Moscow); Fel'gina, S. B. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of alloying elements on recrystallization of magnesium-base alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 4, 1966, 75-83

TOPIC TAGS: alloy manganese alloy, ~~magnesium~~ neodymium alloy, ~~magnesium~~ aluminum alloy, cerium containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, magnesium alloy, recrystallization/MA11 alloy, MA8 alloy, BM17 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of additional alloying with Ce, Al, Mn, Ni or Zn on the recrystallization temperature of Mg-Mn, Mg-Nd, and Mg-Al alloys has been investigated. Mg-1.5% Mn alloy was additionally alloyed with 0.2—3.0% Ce or 0.1—2.0% Al; Mg-3.0% Nd alloy, with 0.2—1.5% Mn or 0.1—1.0% Ni; and Mg-4.5% Al alloy, with 0.2—1.5% Zn or Mn. Alloy specimens annealed to a coarse-grain structure were upset at room temperature with 60% reduction, annealed at 100 to 450C for 1 hr, and air cooled. Obtained data showed that in Mg-Mn alloy, 0.43% Ce raised the temperature of the beginning of recrystallization (t_{br}) from 150 to 300C, while 0.15—1.0% Al raised it only to 175C; at higher content of either element, the t_{br} dropped. Alloying of Mg-Nd alloy with 0.5% Mn raised the t_{br} from 325 to 375C, but at 1.5% Mn, the t_{br} dropped to 350C; 0.2% Ni had no effect, but 1.0% Ni lowered the t_{br} to 300C. Alloying

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.721.5

L 42134-65

ACC NR: AP6027743

of Mg-Al alloy with 0.5% Mn or 1.5% Zn had no effect; 1.5% Mn or 0.5% Zn lowered the t_{br} from 175 to 150C. Mg-Nd-Mn and Mg-Nd-Ni alloys have the highest temperature of the beginning of recrystallization (300—375C) and the highest ratio of recrystallization temperature to melting temperature. Heat-resistant MA11 alloys, which can operate at temperatures of 250—300C, belong to this group. MA8 and BM17 alloys of the Mg-Mn-Ce system are less heat resistant and are capable of operating at 200—250C. Alloys of the Mg-Al-Mn and Mg-Al-Zn systems have low heat resistance and can be used for operation at 150—200C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr65/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5062

Card 2/2 MLP

Felhorski W.,

Felhorski W., B. Sc. Eng. "Critical Remarks on Research as to the Influence of Lighting on the Work ofWeavers." (Uwagi krytyczne o badaniu wplywu oswietlenia na prace tkaczy.) Przeglad Elektrotechniczny. No. 10-11-12, 1949, pp. 318-323, 8 figs., 3 tabs.

After briefly referring to former experiments carried out in respect of rational lighting of textile mills in various countries, the author describes the lighting trails carried out in Poland for a similar purpose. Test results are quoted and indications given as to the way in which subsequent lighting trials should be conducted.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

FELHORSKI, W.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Mechanics, Electrotechnics, Power

621.32

Felhorski W., Stadkiewicz W. Electric Lighting in Mills of the Rayon Haberdashery Industry.

„Oświetlenie elektryczne zakładów przemysłu jedwabniczo-galanteryjnego". (Prace Inst. Elektrot. No. 3(6)), Warszawa, 1952, PWT, 42.5 pp., 94 fig. 2-tabs.

Brief characteristics of routine work in rayon haberdashery mills and the lighting necessary for the carrying out of such work. Detailed survey of visual tasks involved in carrying out 13 important production processes, and experimental lighting equipment designed on this basis; description of trial results and of the localized or local lighting systems suggested. The work tables should, since the experimental lighting equipment has revealed certain merits, be illuminated by means of fluorescent tubes in trough fixtures suspended down the longitudinal table axis — in a manner similar to that adopted for the experiments. An unduly low luminous intensity was the only disadvantage revealed by the experimental equipment. Two-tube fixtures (coupled) should, therefore, be used instead of single-tube fixtures: this will make possible at the same time, a more rational suspension of the fixtures at a greater height — 2.5 m, thus ensuring better lighting effects throughout the premises and eliminating stroboscopic effect; avoidance of the latter is, considering the high speed at which the fabrics move, highly desirable.

FELHORSKI, W.

POL. . .

628.972 : 621.327.43 : 625.23

3969. Fluorescent lighting of railway carriages. W. FELHORSKI. *Przegląd elektrotech.*, 31, No. 1, 32–7 (1955) In Polish.

A review is given of various systems which may be used on new or modernized carriages, including special d.c. or a.c. generators, the latter for 50 c/s or for high frequency. Fluorescent lighting of electric motor-coaches with supply from the line or otherwise is discussed. A. KAZIMIRAD

FELHORSKI, W.

FELHORSKI, W. Lighting of construction sites. P. 196.

Vol. 32, no. 5, May 1956
PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZY
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

FELHORSKI, W.

Criteria of the quality of road lighting. p. 179.

PRZEGLAD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 35, no. 5, May, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

FELHORSKI, W., doc.

Pulsation of the electric stream in fluorescent tubes and bulbs supplied with alternating current. Przegl elektrotechn 37 no.12: 510-511 '61.

(Fluorescent lighting)

FELHORSKI, Wladyslaw; MARCINIAK, Henryk

Selection of the illumination intensity and uniformity of street lighting. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.9:405-407 S '62.

FELHORSKI, Wladyslaw; MARCINIAK, Henryk

Principles of selecting light sources and lamp fittings for road lighting. Przegl elektrotech 38 no.11:489-491 '62.

FELHORSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. mgr inz.

Testing the intensity of artificial daylight. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.12:528 D '62.

FELHORSKI, Wladyslaw; MARCINIAK, Henryk

Selection of height, distances, and distribution methods of lighting fittings on roads. Przegl elektrotechn 39 no.3: 137-140 Mr '63.

FELHORSKI, Wladyslaw; MARCINIAK, Henryk

Development and rationalization trends in street lighting in the city of Warsaw. Przegl elektrotech 39 no.5:205-207 My '63.

IANCU, A.; RAUCHER; FENESAN, M.; NEDELCU, A.; FELIA, D.

Blood sugar variations induced in dystrophic sucklings under the action of caffeine. Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no.4:42-43 Oct-Dec 57.

(CAFFEINE, eff.
on blood sugar in dystrophic inf.)
(BLOOD SUGAR, eff. of drugs on
caffeine in dystrophic inf.)
(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS, blood in
eff. of caffeine on blood sugar in dystrophic inf.)